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## SOVIET ARMY POUNDS KUESTRIN FORTRESS; REICH DEFENSE FIRM

### Germans Recapture Lauban; Berlin Spokesman Sees Complete Defensive Success

Domei

BERLIN, March 7.—On the front before Berlin, in the past 24 hours the Soviets have begun large-scale use of the strongest artillery fire. Their first efforts were directed at establishing positions, covering large areas, from which to launch major operations and to force the fortress of Kuestrin out of the German defense system. The fighting of the past 24 hours was described by the German military spokesman as a complete defensive success. Further German success was reported from the Lauban area, the Germans having succeeded in recapturing that town.

Between Frankfurt and Kuestrin the Soviets intensified their attacks on the German hill positions, without, however, achieving more than minor territorial gains. On Tuesday morning, the Soviets started their attacks on the fortress of Kuestrin by heavy artillery barrage. From the east and both sides of Kuestrin the Soviets attacked with strong forces in order to gain wide room on the western bank of the Oder river for their planned thrust toward Berlin. The German batteries replied in equal strength to the Soviet fire. Seven times the Soviets attempted to break into the northeastern part of the German defense system. They were, however, driven back to their starting positions by the German counterattacks and all parts of the fortress of Kuestrin withstood the first major attack.

The battle in Pomerania continues with unabated fierceness between Stettin and the area west of Stolp. The Germans successfully resisted the Russian attempts to break through and encircle them. On the front south and east of Stettin the Russian attacks failed due to German fire. The Soviets, however, succeeded in advancing with tanks to Kamminer Bodden at Kammin, where street fighting is taking place at present. Thirty-seven Soviet tanks were destroyed there in the past 24 hours. A fierce tank battle is also taking place south of Kolberg.

In West Prussia the Russians made several penetrations, with large tank groups, north of Heiderode and south of Preussishh-Stargard. The German front protecting Danzig and Gotenhafen, however, remained intact. The advancing Russians were held up in the rear positions and heavy losses were inflicted on them.

In East Prussia fighting abated, and only in the area north of Zinten the battle is raging on with bitterness. The German counterattacks expanded the lines at several points. In other sectors of the East Prussian front the situation was unchanged.

While the whole northern flank of the Soviet penetration into the German eastern territories holds the attention of everyone today, the German troops during the past days scored remarkable successes in the lesser watched sectors. In the area east of Goerlitz, the town of Lauban has again been delivered from the Soviets after some days of fighting. On both sides of the town mixed German fighting groups carried out a thrust toward the northeast and encircled strong Soviet fighting groups. Attacks with the goal of annihilating the encircled units are in full operation. Northeast of Lauban the German troops have again reached the Queis on a wide front and crossed the river.

In the course of the fifth Courland battle the Soviets during the past 24 hours increased their attacks against the German positions east of Frauenburg, but the game German Courland fighters frustrated the Soviet breakthrough attempts. Some unimportant penetrations have been sealed off, and in the area southeast of Libau the impetus of the Soviet attacks abated.

### U.S. Shipbuilding Output

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Twenty-nine of the 125 ships built in the American shipyards during February were turned over to the United States army and navy for military use, Vice-Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission, said today in announcing the total output of 1,232,000 deadweight tons of merchant ship construction, according to a Washington dispatch.

## FULL COOPERATION URGED WITH REICH BY MUSSOLINI

### Both Countries Share Same Destiny, Duce Tells Volunteer Defense Army

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—Requesting his countrymen for wholehearted and all-out cooperation with the German forces, Premier Benito Mussolini of the Italian Social Republic, delivered an address of instructions to the Volunteer National Defense Army of the Social Republic of Italy at Brescia in northern Italy today.

Mussolini said: "We must not forget that Germany and Italy share the same mission and destiny.

"We are determined to defend Italian territory to the last," Mussolini continued, declaring, "Italy must cooperate with the German comrades-in-arms wholeheartedly, exerting utmost efforts. We must remember that Germany and Italy are so closely related that they must live or die together. Germany is fighting for the very existance of the country and will not be defeated. Threatened with complete destruction of the state, the German army as well as the people are maintaining a heroic stand in order to safeguard their Fatherland from destruction."

### B-29 Reconnaissance Flights

Five B-29 bombers carried out reconnaissance flights over the Kanto, Tokai, and Chubu areas between 9:40 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. on Thursday. No bombs were dropped. Of the five raiders three coming by way of the Izu area at 9:40 a.m. flew over Yamanashi Prefecture as well as Tokyo. The fourth appeared over Yokkaichi, the southern part of Nagoya, and Okazaki at 10 a.m. and fled by way of the Enshu Sea. The fifth enemy bomber coming from the direction west of Shikoku flew over the Hanshin area at 11:30 a.m. but fled after passing over the Kumano Sea.

One B-29 bomber flew over the Hiroshima and Shikoku areas for about one hour from 12:30 a.m. on Thursday, but no bombs were dropped.

One B-29 penetrated Chosen from South Manchuria at 10:40 a.m. on Wednesday. Passing over Shingishu, Kankyo and Ranan areas and changing its course, it fled toward the interior by way of North Heian Province at 1:20 p.m., it was announced by the Chosen Army.

### Freeing Mrs. Arciszewski

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—Madam Tomasz Arciszewski, wife of the Premier of the exile Polish Government in London, who was arrested by the Soviet Government will be set free at once, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today, says a London report.

## U.S. FORCES PENETRATE INTO CENTER OF COLOGNE

### Strong Canadian Tank Attacks On Rhine in Direction of Xanten Collapse

Domei

BERLIN, March 7.—The focal points of the fighting in the west on Tuesday continued to remain on the lower Rhine near Xanten, farther south between Rheinberg and Duisburg, in the Cologne area where the Americans succeeded in advancing to the inner limits of the city, and in the Ruwer.

In spite of the use of the strongest forces, the Americans did not succeed in bringing about any significant change in the situation at either of these points. Strong Canadian tank attacks on the lower Rhine in the direction of Xanten collapsed, with heavy losses. Farther to the south on Reichspald near Sonsbeck along the Geldern-Wesel highway the German troops frustrated the heavy British attack after the enemy had advanced only three kilometers. Hard street fighting has been waged in Rheinberg, in the course of which the Americans did not succeed in any important advance in the Rhine bend.

Farther south the German rearguards halted the advancing Americans in fierce fighting and secured thereby the crossing of the Rhine by the main German forces. Fierce fighting developed in the last 24 hours in Cologne where heavy street fighting took place in the course of the day. The Americans succeeded in penetrating from the west into the center of the city. Part of the American forces turned south of Cologne in the direction of Bruhl. Heavy attacks were launched on both sides of Bruhl on a new German defense line of Bruhl-Rhinebach-Mechenich which was held by the Germans until the night in spite of unceasing attacks by the Americans.

Strong pressure by the Allied assault armies during the past 24 hours was directed against the German bridgeheads of Wesel and Cologne. In both of these sectors the Americans are using fresh forces. Using strong infantry and tank units they attempted to crush the German positions on the western shore of the Rhine. Especially strong was the resistance of the German parashooters in the Rhine bend of Wesel. The locality of Alpen, which the British-Canadian forces had been able to take after suffering great losses, was retaken by the Germans. In the course of these actions 18 heavy British tanks were shot up. Heavy fighting is also taking place some kilometers farther down south on the railway line to Rheinberg. The German bridgehead leaning on Cologne during the past 12 hours frustrated more than ten American attacks.

According to the latest reports, the 104th U.S. infantry division especially suffered heavy losses in the course of violent street and house-to-house fights. Some of the ruins in Cologne had been fortified by the Germans as strongholds. Under cover of artifical fog-screen the American fighting groups again and again attempted to storm the German rearguard positions. General Patton's 3rd U.S. army was able to make some progress during the past 24 hours in the direction of Kochem on the Moselle. American spearheads attacking in a narrow area are everywhere being attacked in the flanks by the German local reservers and in a number of places have been isolated and annihilated.

A new focal point was formed in Eifel, where strong American tank forces were employed north of Kyllburg roads, Eifel foothills and High Eifel. These movements of masses of the American tank forces have been held up between Kochem and Adenau. Attempts by the Americans to cross to the eastern bank of the Kyll near Greoldsheim have been frustrated. But for minor penetrations on the Speicher-Herforst road strong American spearheads were unable to score any success against strong German defense. On the Ruwer front south of Moselle the German chasseurs frustrated the thrusts of the Americans on central Ruwer and reconquered a number of localities as well as a number of important points.

Since the beginning of the Anglo-American large-scale offensive between the Roer and the Rhine on February 23, over 700 Anglo-American tanks were destroyed in the main battle area in the north wing on the Western Front.

### Yanks Destroy Cologne

Domei

BERLIN, March 7.—On the day when the American forces entered Cologne, Deputy Reich Press Chief Helmut Suendermann dealt with the military situation before foreign press representatives in Berlin, and he pointed out that Cologne is the first large German town to be destroyed by enemy air raids. He said that an American war correspondent reported from Cologne that the outskirts and residential mansions of the town were hardly damaged while the industrial downtown section of Cologne was practically destroyed completely.

Commenting on this report Mr. Suendermann ironically stated that the only industry in the city's downtown section was sightseeing and that this very part of the town had been a residential quarter.

"The Americans," Mr. Suendermann continued, "took advantage of the fierce fighting on the Eastern Front to enter the Rhineland the very moment when Germany was fighting a world historical battle in the east for all of Europe. When Churchill declared during his alleged visit on German soil to "beat down the tyrants", he had chosen the wrong place—the Rhine—to beat down the tyrants. There is only one tyrant today, and that is Stalin."

## 2 Airmen, 3 Soldiers Are Cited For Blasting Enemy Warplanes

### Fliers Rammed B-29's Raiding Kanto Area; 3 Army Officers Blew Up 5 Aircraft in Daring Attack On Airfield Near Manila

His Majesty the Emperor on Thursday graciously took note of the outstanding exploits of Lieutenant Heikichi Yoshizawa, Corporal Saburo Umehara, Sergeant Masayoshi Koga, Lance Corporals Katsumasa Nakajima and Katsuyoshi Suzuki who rendered distinguished services in ramming attacks against B-29 bombers over the Kanto district on February 10 this year and in blasting enemy planes at the airfield near Manila, and who were granted citations previously, the War Ministry announced the same day.

The announcement follows:

"Those who were cited previously for rendering outstanding military services in ramming attacks on the B-29 bombers that raided the Kanto district on February 10, 1945, or in blasting enemy planes in an attack on an enemy airfield in the vicinity of Manila City, and whose exploits were brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on March 8 are:

"Lieutenant Heikichi Yoshizawa who shot down two B-29's and damaged four others in a series of B-29 raids on Tokyo, also damaged another enemy bomber over Shimodate when the B-29's attacked the Kanto district on February 10 this year. Although his plane was damaged by enemy gunfire, he deliberately launched a ramming attack on another enemy plane and downed it, thereby meeting glorious death.

"Corporal Saburo Umehara contacted the formations composed of 10 B-29's over Mount Tsukuba on February 10 this year when the U.S. bombers attacked the Kanto district. Closing in on the enemy planes he launched a frontal ramming attack at the commanding plane in the third formation and downed it, thereby meeting a heroic end.

"Ordered to blast enemy planes at an airfield near Manila, Sergeant Masayoshi Koga and Lance Corporals Katsumasa Nakajima and Katsuyoshi Suzuki on February 21 this year pierced the cordon of enemy sentries and concealed themselves near the Wakwak golf links for three days and nights. Acting with composure, they scouted the enemy's position and, carrying out two attacks, they blew up five enemy planes and killed one sentry, thereby accomplishing their mission."

## 'TITO' APPOINTED PREMIER IN NEW YUGOSLAV REGIME

### Also Named War Minister by Regency Council; Subasic Made Foreign Chief

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 7.—Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, has been appointed the new Premier and concurrently Minister of National Defense of the new Yugoslav Provisional Government by the Yugoslav Regency Council and the first formal session was held today, according to a Belgrade report.

It was also announced that two vice-premiers have been appointed, one the leader of the Slovenian Democratic Party and the other a Slovenian Communist, the latter also being the Minister for the Constituent Assembly.

For Foreign Minister, Dr. Ivan Subasic, former Premier of the regime in London, was appointed. Altogether, about six of the members of the former Royal Government in London are in the new Cabinet consisting of 28 ministers and more than 12 of Tito's National Liberation Committee.

London reports said that the formation of the new Yugoslav Government with Tito as the Premier was recommended at the Crimea Conference, adding that it also recommended the new Cabinet to include members of the Yugoslav Parliament who have not collaborated with the enemy.

### Davis Succeeds Vinson

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt has appointed William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, to succeed Fred M. Vinson as the economic stabilization director, according to a Washington dispatch.

## ANTIPOLO AREA IS SCENE OF MAIN LUZON FIGHTING

### Opposing Forces Engaged in Intense Battle—Enemy Repuised in Moron Region

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 7.—The focal point of the fighting on Luzon is apparently centered in the Antipolo region now, with the Imperial Forces taking part in a raging battle. Also in the area near Moron on the northern shoreline of Lake Laguna, south of Antipolo, the enemy attempted to make a thrust with armored units around noon on March 2. However, they were repulsed at heavy cost to their forces at the hands of the Japanese Units.

On the other hand, the Japanese, launching attacks on the enemy designing to establish their positions in front of our lines, routed one part of the enemy on March 6. They have kept up their attacks since, intent on extending their action and inflicting more damage on the enemy.

### Clark Field Fighting Continues

By H. HIRAYAMA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 7.—With the daily intensification of the fighting in the Clark Field Sector and with communications almost cut off, the Garrison Forces of the Japanese Army and Navy in close cooperation are however continuing the fight. The enemy, intent on seizing the airfield as soon as possible, have recklessly concentrated firing upon the Japanese position.

With tank units in the lead the American forces have repeatedly made onslaughts in waves using prodigally flame throwers and phosphorus smoke bombs, making the whole area in front of the Japanese entrenchments a sea of flame and smoke.

Drawing up large cannons to within 500 or 600 meters of the barricades to prevent bomb blasts, the enemy have rivetted gaping holes in them through which they have thrown in explosives and protected by their tanks have made thrusting attempts.

With such tactics the enemy concentrated a barrage of artillery fire on the left wing of the Japanese position with a force of ten an more tanks on March 5, but our units countered with shock attacks at daybreak of the following morning and are putting all their strength in repulsing the enemy.

### Hugh Byas Dies

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Hugh Byas, former Tokyo correspondent for the London Times, and the New York Times, passed away at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, today. The deceased resided in Tokyo for many years, during which he was once Managing Editor of the Japan Advertiser, later absorbed by the Nippon Times, the year before the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia. He has written many books mainly on Japan. His last publication "Our Japanese Enemy," which was published after his return to America shortly before the outbreak of the current war, was one of the best sellers.

## ENEMY UNITS AT NYAUNGU CROSS IRRAWADDY RIVER

### Japanese Forces Make Fierce Counterattacks; Take Heavy Anti-Axis Toll in Burma

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

IRRAWADDY FRONT, March 7.—Heavily armed with tanks the enemy forces crossed the Irrawaddy River at Nyaungu southwest of Pakokku which constitutes a left wing of the Irrawaddy front and, relying on their great strength, crossed the plain and invaded Meikutailar. However, nothing daunted, the Japanese have been furiously counterattacking the invading forces scoring outstanding results in the Nyaungu area.

A certain Japanese unit commissioned with the task of cutting the rear of the enemy dashed deep amid the enemy forces. Before daybreak on February 24, the same unit encountering powerful enemy troops at Pindin, 20 kilometers east of Nyaungu, directed fierce attacks against the flank of the enemy forces. Again on the afternoon of the same day, the enemy headed by some 30 tanks assaulted the Japanese. However, the latter, furiously closing in on the invaders, set several tanks afire and killed a great number of enemy soldiers.

In spite of the heavy losses, the enemy who was greatly reinforced again attacked the same area with some 50 tanks on the evening of the same day. However, during the ensuing battle which lasted for two hours, the Japanese mowed down many of the enemy troops. Further pushing on their drive, the Japanese broke through the enemy position before daybreak on February 25, thus throwing the enemy into extreme confusion.

In the course of the battle in the Nyaungu area, the enemy suffered 670 casualties and lost many tanks, trucks and other arms seized or blasted by the Japanese.

### Fierce Battles Rage

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN NORTH BURMA, March 7.—In a frantic attempt to cross the Irrawaddy River preparatory for an offensive against Mandalay, the enemy forces have been showing invigorated activities at Singu, Myinmu and Nazun, 10 kilometers southeast of Myinmu on the Irrawaddy River coast since the end of February. As a result of the enemy activities, devastating battles have developed in North Burma.

The enemy forces operating in the Singu area which are heavily armed with more than 20 tanks attacked the Japanese position twice while a part of them appeared at the middle reaches of the Irrawaddy River apparently scheming to launch flank attacks against the Japanese in union with the others advancing southward. As a result, the battlefield has moved from the plains southeast of Singu to the southern direction. Exacting heavy sacrifices in blood from the enemy, the Japanese killed or wounded more than 350 enemy soldiers while putting 12 enemy tanks out of commission and capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition during the three days from February 26.

In the Nazun area, at midnight on February 25, some enemy troops equipped with tanks appeared in front of Nazun while some others commenced a landing on the southern coast of the Irrawaddy River west of Nazun. Though attacked from the north and south simultaneously, the Japanese immediately surrounded the invaders and annihilated more than half of them. On February 26, more than 1,000 enemy troops armed with tanks attacked the Japanese in the Nazun area, and two days later, a part of the invading forces stormed a village, three kilometers south of Nazun. At present, grim fighting is being staged there.

On February 25 and 27, some hundreds of enemy troops assailed the southern coast of the Irrawaddy River at a point southwest of Myinmu. However, the enemy invaders were wiped out by the Japanese. Again on March 1, the enemy forces headed by some scores of tanks attacked the entire front extending some 12 kilometers, evidently attempting to tear through the Japanese position. Furiously taking up the enemy challenge, the Japanese using closing-in tactics and by conducting human-bullet attacks, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

The composite results obtained in the Myinmu area during February include 4,705 killed or wounded, 35 tanks set ablaze or put out of commission and many other arms captured or blasted.

## 1,200 Wounded Men Return Daily to U.S. From Various Fronts

Domei

**LISBON, March 7.—"Daily 1,200 wounded soldiers are being sent back from the various fronts to America. During February 35,000 wounded returned home while a further increase of 4,000 wounded is expected home in March. The number of patients in military hospitals in the country in October last year was 87,000 soldiers but at the end of January this year there were 140,000 men under medical care." Thus reported Major General Norman Kirk of the United States Medical Corps in reporting on the increased number of wounded American soldiers, according to a Washington dispatch today.**

## PRESIDENT LAUREL WELL; ACTIVELY CARRYING ON

### General Ricarte Also Busy; Nippon Forces Continue To Hit Yanks Hard

By K. KOZUMA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 7.—President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines is well and is earnestly writing a message to the Filipino people with the determination to rebuild a Philippines for the Filipinos even if the country is ruined by the present war. General Artemio Ricarte is also active, vigorously leading those about him with the conviction that American bombs cannot hit him.

Meanwhile, the American air force has been conducting indiscriminate raids in an effort to attain its objective in the shortest possible space of time. The Japanese in the Philippines, however, are boxing carefully with the enemy with firm faith in final victory. The Japanese Forces have made swift preparations and have built hidden positions in order to conduct most advantageously an offensive defense against the more than 10 divisions and a thousand and several hundred planes of the enemy.

They also have been bleeding the enemy seriously by conducting shock drives into his ranks. Frustrated in his attempt to carry out a lightening war in the region, the Americans have once again manifested their animal bestiality, bombing military hospitals as well as deliberately strafing ordinary hospitals. Barracks built by Filipinos around churches in the hope that the enemy might have the decency to spare such sacred edifices have been subjected to concentrated bombing, and mass slaughters have resulted. Nippa house in the mountains and farmers working in taro patches have been the targets of machine-gunning.

Enormous quantities of bombs and shells have been thrown at the Japanese Forces, but the casualties sustained by the Japanese have been remarkably light. In one case, enemy planes sighting three Japanese soldiers dropped 36 bombs on them, while the enemy artillery hurled more than 40 shells at them. After the thundering bombardment was over it was found that one of the Japanese had sustained a slight scratch on his arm and that the others were untouched. There was another case in which a mountain gun position fired on an enemy formation. The enemy formation wheeled and subjected the position to a murderous bombardment after which the area retained none of its former features. Comrade units thought that the whole Japanese force there had been wiped out. But actually everyone was unhurt except for one soldier who sustained a slight scratch.

In the meantime, the trend of the Philippine people must be noted. With the appearance of the American invaders, the Filipino guerrillas have become active. The strengthening of the guerrillas has been attempted through assassinations of innocent civilians conducted by a secret police-life organization. The guerrillas apparently do not hate the Japanese themselves but are being dragged along by the gangster net of the Americans.

Although it is likely that the spectacular activities of the Americans may draw the popularity of some Filipinos for a time, it is believed certain that the action of the Japanese in shedding their blood for the defense of the land will make itself felt among the Filipinos who truly think of their country's welfare.

## AMERICAN MARINES ON YIOJIMA ISLAND LAUNCH NEW DRIVE

### North Village Area Scene of Stiff Battle as Japanese Counterattack

Under a hail of thousands of shells and bombs, Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces on Yiojima continue to fight courageously with all vital points in their hands. On March 5, alone, the American attackers suffered a loss of about 580 officers and men killed or wounded. In addition the enemy lost eight tanks, which were either put out of action or set ablaze.

At dawn of March 6 when the invasion forces started a general attack along the entire front line running from the North Village to Hyoryuboku through Tamanayama, about 2,000 Americans, with 10-odd tanks as their vanguards, made a fresh offensive at North Village where a fierce battle ensued and it was still raging at dusk the same day.

Though their personnel losses were not small and their guns destroyed amounted to a considerable number, the Japanese Forces, burning with the iron determination to defend the island to the last, are now engaged in heavy counterattack operations.

Apart from the activity in the North Village area, where the major U.S. assaults are now being directed, the enemy is more or less inactive at Tamanayama and no important changes have been seen since last reported.

### Over 100 Yanks Killed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 8.—The enemy forces repeatedly attacked the Japanese positions at Motoyama and Tamanayama on Yiojima Island on the morning of March 4. Headed by several tanks, one enemy battalion stormed the Japanese position in the Tamanayama area. However, the Japanese Forces on the spot, furiously counterattacking the enemy, killed or wounded more than 100 enemy soldiers in the Motoyama and Tamanayama areas. The remaining enemy troops were repulsed.

With the progress of the war situation on Yiojima, the civilians who were engaged in engineering and repair works, took up arms and trained themselves in the technique of land operations. As soon as the enemy landed on the island, the civilians, armed with rifles, fought side by side with the officers and men, often participating in closing-in attacks.

Particularly, in the Motoyama area, Japanese Units including many Taiwanese youths bravely encountered the enemy forces in hand-to-hand combats. The readiness of these Taiwanese youths to perform their duties combating all kinds of difficulties, produced deep impressions on the Japanese. On Yiojima where devastating battles are raging, all the Japanese united into one, are encouraging and helping one another, revealing their sublime spirit of cooperation.

### Chichijima Raiders Downed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 8.—Three ship-borne planes of the 20 or so that raided Chichijima were downed by Japanese Units stationed here yesterday.

Several B-29's and other large type planes raided Osorijima early yesterday morning. The formation of B-29's carried out low altitude bombing attacks but due to firing of the Japanese Ground Units, one enemy plane was set ablaze and downed.

### 10 Hainan Raiders Downed

Domei

HOIHOW, March 8.—About 30 medium and small type planes raided the western sector of Hainan Island on the afternoon of March 6 but in the ensuing air fight and as a result of the action of the Japanese Ground Forces over 10 of the raiding planes were downed. Besides this considerable damage was dealt on other enemy planes.

### Rhine Bridge Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, March 7.—The giant bridge near Cologne, the Hohenzollern Bruecke, was blown up by German engineers before American tank spearheads dashed forward to the Rhine from the interior of the city.

## BONOMI REGIME ON VERGE OF IMMINENT COLLAPSE

### Caused by Communists Demanding Drastic Changes in Italy's Internal Policies

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 7.—A great political crisis is facing the Italian Bonomi Government today due to the pressure exerted by the Communist Party and some quarters believe that the Cabinet is not expected to last more than 24 hours, according to a Rome dispatch received here.

The report said that the Communist ministers and undersecretaries will resign unless Premier Ivanoe Bonomi immediately carries out widespread changes in Italy's internal policies including the vigorous prosecution of the struggle against Fascism. The Communists informed the Premier that they will remain in the Cabinet on the condition that these changes are made immediately. In view of the critical situation, Bonomi has called an extraordinary Cabinet meeting, the report added.

A BBC report from Rome said that conditions in Italy are so bad that it is likely there will be a revolution in that country due to the growing strength of the Communists. The report stated that communistic influence is growing in all the "liberated" areas in Europe. Last week, it said that the Communists succeeded in ousting Premier Nicolae Radescu of Rumania and the Communists have been gaining power in Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy. It is quite possible, it added, that communistic elements will gain complete control eventually in Poland, too.

Meanwhile, riots are breaking out in Rome for it is reported that a Roman mob tried to attack the Royal Palace in Rome and one person was killed in the melee. It was not known whether the dead man was killed by a bullet or bomb which exploded during the disturbance.

The outbreak is part of the growing crisis following the escape yesterday of General Mario Roatta, former Chief of Staff in the Mussolini Army and head of the Fascist Secret Service, during his trial on war crime charges. Roatta was ranked high on the list of Italian war criminals. His escape from a military hospital was described as a well organized break and the escape instantly brought heated protests from Socialist, Communist and Opposition groups.

The Associated Press reported that the incident may overrun Bonomi Cabinet and may clear the way for the premiership of Count Carlo Sforza. Faced by the political crisis, the report said that the Bonomi Cabinet met immediately after Roatta's escape and voted to speed up the elimination of Fascist elements in Italy.

In the meantime, shortage of food, clothing and medicine has caused tuberculosis to double in the past two years in Italy, another report disclosed today. It said that infantile paralysis too, has doubled and because of these deplorable conditions, the Communists are steadily gaining strength in Italy, adding that while the poor suffer, the rich still ride around in cars and live extravagantly.

A London dispatch quoted Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden as declaring before the House of Commons today that Britain desires a weak and dependent Italy instead of a strong and independent Italy.

**Roatta Causes Riot**

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The escape made by General Mario Roatta, former Italain Chief of Staff during his trial before the Rome Military Court, has led to the outbreak of riots and a first-rate political crisis in Rome, say reports from that city.

At the Carabinieri Station, three persons were killed when rioters threw two hand grenades and at the Regina Coeli Prison the demonstrators tried to free the prisoners but they were prevented from doing so by the police and fire brigade. One of the rioters, a Communist by the name of Mancini, was killed at the police station by his own hand grenade.

The reports further revealed that the authorities had taken strong measures to prevent General Roatta from reaching Vatican City.

**Rome Disorder Worsens**

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Disorder spreading to the Regina Coeli prison and sporadic bomb explosions throughout Rome punctuated Italy's political crisis, according to a Rome dispatch.

The extraordinary Cabinet meeting adjourned this morning until 5 p.m. (Rome time), the dispatch continued. No communique was issued but it was reliably reported that the session devoted itself to discussing the internal policy whereby the Government will drastically purge the police, army and civil employes as the result of General Mario Roatta's escape. The [illegible] meeting followed the mob [illegible] on the Regine Coeli prison by two more bombings and other scattered violence which threatened to overthrow the Bonomi Government.

Crowds attended by hungry looking men and women stormed the thieves quarters of the prison during the night in an attempt to free non-political prisoners and at the same time to reach the political inmates in another section.

## 'Churchill Must Go,' H. G. Wells Stresses; Hits British Policy Toward 'Freed' States

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—Flaying Prime Minister Churchill's Greek policy, H. G. Wells, noted British writer, in an article entitled "Churchill Must Go" which appeared in a London paper cried: "We want him to go—now—before he discredits us further—for his own sake as well as ours. The matter is urgent. There can be no doubt of the feelings of the common people of England about this ugly business in Greece and other countries under the heel of British Toryism. If we do not end him, Winston will end us."

Excerpts of this article denouncing Churchill appeared in the American magazine Time which presented them in the following form, according to a London report:

"H. G. Wells is a historian whose interest in the remote past is based on his interest in the immediate present. He brandishes words like a Martian. From the sickbed where he has lain for months, the 78-year-old Socialist sent a London newspaper a sizzling, unsolicited Philippic, entitled 'Churchill Must Go,' flaying Churchill's Greek policy.

"Cried Wells: 'Churchill, the present would-be British Fuehrer, is a person with a range of ideal limited to the adventure and opportunities of the British political life. When the British people were blistered with humiliation by the currish policy of the old Conservative gang in power, the pugnacity of Winston brought him to the fore. The country meant to fight and he delighted in fighting. For want of a better, he became the symbol of our national will for conflict, the role he has now outlived.

"'The British Prime Minister's mind is now plainly in the phase of an extreme reaction. His ideology, picked up in the garrison life of India, on the reefs of South Africa, and in the conversations of wealthy Conservative households, is a pitiful jumble of nonsense. His last associations with various European Royalties who share his belief in the invincible snobbishness of mankind are his final farewell to human confidence.'

"The author well implied that Churchill was as much anomalous a survival in politics as the Platypus is in nature."

## Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 7

The Soviets with reinforced units continued their attacks in the Slovak ore mountains, against the Altsohl salient without being able to enter the upper Gran valley and in tenacious defensive actions, our troops offered stiff resistance in the area north and east of Schemnitz. South of the High Tatra, Volksgrenadiers drove the enemy who had temporarily retreated to his starting points.

Our counterattacks on both sides of Lauban despite grim resistance of Soviet tank formations resulted in the encirclement of an enemy combat group north-east of the town while the garrison of the bridgehead of Guben in successful thrusts regained dominating ground.

On the Oder front north of Kuestrin the enemy carried out a number of attacks, supported by strong artillery fire in order to gain a deployment area for further operations on the western bank and to pierce the fortress of Kuestrin out of our front but all these collapsed before our counterattacks.

The battle in Pomerania continued with unabated violence and our fighting groups prevented a breakthrough between Stargard and Kammin against the Stettiner Haff, while the area south of Kolberg, our forces are engaged in hard fighting against Soviet tank forces.

In West Prussia the Soviets threw strong forces into the battle in the section north of Heiderode and south of Preussisch-Stargard and attained several deep penetrations. In fierce fighting our divisions inflicted severe losses on the enemy and checked him in front of our newly established lines.

In East Prussia the positions, gained in our counterattacks, were held in grim fighting in wooded terrain. The focal point of the defensive battle in Courland was also yesterday in the area north of Frauenburg. Although the enemy employed large forces and a large amount of ammunition his gains were limited to unimportant penetrations. Southeast of Libau, the impact of the Soviet breakthrough attempts were foiled. During the past two days the Soviets lost in Courland in air fights 46 aircraft.

In the west attacks of the Canadian 1st Army also collapsed yesterday and due to the heavy losses inflicted on the enemy, he did not repeat his attacks during the afternoon. West of Rheinsberg which was lost after hard street fighting during the night, the Americans pushed back our lines toward the north. On the lower Rhine, our troops yesterday and the day before yesterday destroyed 115 enemy tanks. The fierceness of the defensive battle on and west of the middle Rhine increased further yesterday.

In Cologne grim street fighting is raging while south of the city our troops held their lines against the Americans who attacked on a wide front. At Euskirchen our troops are engaged in bitter defensive fighting with advanced enemy tank and infantry forces which took Rheinbach and are advancing along the Ahr. Since the beginning of the wholesale attacks between the Roer and the Rhine on February 23, more than 700 enemy tanks were knocked out.

Between Kyll and the Moselle, the enemy with his tank spearhead broke through out lines on a narrow front and heavy fighting is raging with enemy tank spearheads advancing in the direction of the Moselle. Enemy thrusts at Forbach and Stiring-Wendel were repulsed.

In central Italy, American and Brazilian troops yesterday were not able to continue their attacks north of Poretto due to the heavy losses suffered and in the course of our counterattacks the enemy was thrown out of his penetration of several kilometers. A local attempt of a British fighting group to land behind our lines on the Adriatic coast broke down before our defensive fire.

British terror bombers during the day and in the evening hours attacked western German territory. During the night, Sassnitz was the target of a bombing attack in the course of which the hospital ship Moehringen was set afire. Bombs were also dropped on the German capital yesterday.

## CHAPULTEPEC ACT PASSED

### Will Be Enforced Until End of War, Conferees Decide

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 7.—The Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference now meeting in Mexico City has passed the Act of Chapultepec guaranteeing mutual action by the American republics against aggression and it will be in force until the end of the war, according to a Mexico City report today.

It was also announced that the Committee on Postwar Security headed by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, approved a resolution accepting the Dumbarton Oaks plan as a basis for the general organization. The Committee also heard that the United Nations organization should be made world wide as quickly as possible after the war and inter-American controversies should preferably be solved by American methods.

The resolution adopted for world collaboration declared: (1) American republics represented at this conference are determined to cooperate with each other and with other peace loving nations in the establishment of a general international organization based upon law, justice and equity, and (2) the republics desire to make their full contribution to the Inter-American Conference to effectively coordinate that system with the international organization for the realization of justice.

The conference also took steps of granting American citizenship to Filipino residents in the United States. Among the speakers at the meeting was Henry Kaiser, United States shipbuilder and industrialist, who spoke on postwar shipping.

## STRIFE IN GREECE REOPENS

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 7.—Controversy between the EAM party and the Greek Government again flared up today when it was reported from Athens that the Greek rebels have accused the Government of breaking their agreements made about a month ago.

Four EAM leaders visited British Ambassador Reginald Leeper to Greece today to explain their grievances and they said that measures taken by the Greek Government are tending toward an anti-democratic state.

The Greek Government in the meantime has decided to publish the text of the agreement signed with the EAM and will send copies of it to all public authorities.

In London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden touching on the Greek problem in the House of Commons today said that the British Government is hoping that the elections in Greece would be fair and true.

## WANG CLARIFIES MEETING

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Wang Shih-chieh, Chungking Publicity Minister, today clarified the People's Convention which will determine the form of constitutional Government to prevail in regions under Chungking authority, according to a Chungking report.

He said: "The election of provincial delegates to the People's Convention was held before the China Affair. These delegates represent two-thirds of the total number of delegates which is fixed at 1,440. The Government has now decided to have the National Suffrage Association study all questions arising out of the election of delegates to the People's Convention and connected matters. There is no intention on the part of the Government to make any decisions pending the completion of the work of the association.

"The Government will try to find ways and means of assuring the leaders of all political parties and men of influence outside the parties to be elected as delegates to the People's Convention."

## S.F. MEET NOT AFFECTING BRITISH COLONIES' STATUS

### Eden Clarifies Position in House Of Commons; Chiang Invited to Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden speaking before the House of Commons yesterday declared that decisions reached at the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25 will leave the status of British colonies unaltered unless the colonies themselves are consulted and the House of Commons reach an agreement, according to a London report.

**Chiang Invited to Meeting**

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The New York Times reported today that Chiang Kai-shek was considering a visit to the United States, according to a New York dispatch.

Chiang has received an invitation from President Roosevelt to attend the United States World Security Conference at San Francisco, stated the newspaper. The President himself will attend the conference.

Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, who is now in the United States, will report to Roosevelt and high officials on the China situation especially on the question of the Yenan regime before hte end of the week, the newspaper added.

**Plan is Opposed**

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 6.—The French Provisional Government is preparing to take the lead among the smaller anti-Axis nations in the coming United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25 by seeking to change the voting procedure of the World Security Council, it was disclosed today by an Associated Press report from Paris.

Meanwhile, down in Mexico City where the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference is being held, Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, who is heading the American delegation, clarified the voting procedure of the forthcoming San Francisco meeting before the conferees.

He pointed out that the Council can examine any dispute brought by a party thoroughly and the remaining members can make recommendations to all the parties to the dispute as to the methods and procedures for settlement. They can refer the legal aspect to an International Court for a time, he added. Furthermore, they can refer the dispute to the General Assembly if they wish and short of enforcement measures they can take any other step to obtain settlement of that dispute without the votes of the members of the Security Council involved in the dispute.

Stettinius then added that no nation in the world will be denied the right to have a fair hearing of its case in the Security Council and it means that an equal democratic rights of all nations will be respected.

**Can Use Force**

The Secretary of State continued that if the dispute cannot be settled by such peaceful means, then the major question before the Council is whether force should be employed. In such a case, he explained that the permanent members of the Council must agree unanimously to employ force. However, he said the Council can only act in such a case by an agreement of the majority of seven members. Thus, he added, the permanent members cannot alone decide to take action and in this way, the non-permanent members can prevent action.

Referring to France's refusal to attend the meeting, Stettinius said: "I regret exceedingly that the French Provisional Government has not accepted our invitation to become a sponsoring Power. France will attend the conference, however, as a member of the United Nations."

According to a London report, comments on the voting compromise for the new international organization is one of mild approval. The Times, London, thinks the formula has a certain "air of artificiality" while the Daily Herald thinks perhaps its the best that can be had in the present stage of international organization. "It is better to have limited treasures than the unlimited ones which cannot be kept," the paper said.

As regards France, London political observers are disappointed that France is not one of the invited Powers. They state that it is all the more regretful because it was only after much British pressure at Yalta that America and the Soviet Union agreed to accept France as co-sponsor.

## NIMITZ REPORT ADMITS TOUGH FIGHT ON YIOJIMA

### Yanks Forced to Stop Attacks To Reform Battered Setup; Battle Scenes Decribed

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—The operations of the United States Marines on Yiojima have been brought to a standstill as a result of the furious close-quarter assaults of the Japanese defenders, and the Americans apparently have been forced to suspend their attack in order to reform their setup. That the Americans are fighting with difficulty was admitted in today's communique by Nimitz' headquarters.

Nimitz' communique said that on the nights of March 4, and 5, the Japanese drove into the area behind the American front on several occasions and simultaneously subjected the Marines to intense fire by huge mountain guns. The communique claimed that the Marines repulsed the attacks of the Japanese and declared that there was no change worth reporting on the main front on March 5.

As pointed out by a UP dispatch from Guam, it is notable that Nimitz' headquarters for the first time since the landing on Yiojima on February 19, did not make any mention of carrier-plane attacks nor of barrages from warships offshore. According to the UP dispatch, indications were that the Americans on the foremost lines were concentrating on defensive activities, while supplies were being landed in a steady stream on both the western and eastern shores in preparation for the reopening of the attack.

**Fighting in South Area**

Although Nimitz' communique only mentioned the fighting in the northern section of the island, indications were that heavy fighting was also continuing in the southern section. A UP correspondent said that attacks were still being continued against Japanese pillboxes at Suribachiyama.

Describing the nightmarish struggle of the Marines, an AP delayed dispatch dated February 28, quoted a Marine Lieutenant Colonel as declaring that in this battlefield there was nothing that could be utilized in the lay of the land nor was there space enough to conduct mobile operations. The Marine officer told the correspondent in effect: "You can see for yourself that the only thing we can do is to smash ourselves by force against positions which are not only numerous but also cleverly constructed. There are many pillboxes on these two small hills and trenches have been dug between them.

He continued, "The pillboxes on both sides of the hills are covered completely by sand and have 20-centimeter openings for firing. There is another pillbox in the center of each and two behind. The farther back they go the taller they become, so that the forward positions are covered by those behind. The entrances are all at the rear. My force suffered terrific losses in trying to take this position. We were finally able to take the position by flanking it and attacking it from the rear with flame throwers."

With the difficulties on Yiojima being thus and with the end of the fighting almost impossible to forsee, the Americans at home are apparently beginning to raise their voices in criticism. It is believed that the front reports stressing the difficulty of the fighting are designed as excuses for the Marines. Stressing the difficulties of the operations, a dispatch today by a special AP correspondent again described the struggle at the beginning of the operations.

**Had to Inch Forward**

He said in effect: "Three divisions of Marines, firearms, food, drinking water, ammunition and other innumerable supplies necessary for combat were sent onto Yiojima where there is no cover whatever. There is no port nothing to hide behind. The supplies are piled up chaotically and are constantly made the targets of heavy gunfire. The beach is slanted sharply upward, and when the Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions began to advance through the intense fire of the Japanese, they actually had to inch forward."

He continued; "Resistance at first was comparatively light. But later the Marines had to go through a time of hardship and death in an effort not to be knocked off the beach. Two days after the start of the landing operations, the Third Marine Divisions was sent into the battlefield.

"When the first wave of the Marines began its attack on the beach on the morning of the February 19, the line of amphibious tanks driving onto the island was indeed impressive. But immediately the curtain was raised on a scene of terrible slaughter on the beach, the roar of combat, the shriek of shells and the thunder of explosions reached their height. The hellish scene unfolded by the shore at that time was such that it cannot be wiped off the mind.

"The Japanese had several hundred howitzers and guns lined up closely in hidden positions on the heights and opened fire as soon as the first attack units made shore. Naval guns had been continuing a terrific barrage up till five minutes before the landing and had destroyed a few Japanese artillery positions, but several hundred Japanese guns were still left and they continued firing. Within a short time, landing barges, trucks, amphibious tanks and every other type of equipment was destroyed and littered the beach. The surviving seamen and Marines dove into the craters created by the exploding shells and waited for a chance to make the steep hill leading to the southern end of Motoyama airfield, the first objective. The first to reach the objective was the first battalion of the 23rd Marine regiment. To advance from the beach to the airfield, a distance of less than 500 meters, these Marimes took from 9 o'clock in the morning until night."

## Slow British Warships Nuisance in Pacific, Says American; British Admiralty Indignant

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The British Admiralty has been embittered by a report by an American war correspondent that British warships were slow and would be a nuisance in the Pacific operations.

Alluding to a dispatch yesterday by an American war correspondent that in contrast to the fact that American warships were constructed with high-speed attacks in mind, the British fleet was concerned chiefly with defensive fighting and thus were much slower so that they would be a nuisance in Pacific operations, a Reuter report from London today said that British Admiralty circles considered the American argument that British vessels were slow and that Britain lacked aircraft carriers ludicrous and that they had been embittered.

The Reuter report quoted the Admiralty as declaring that the American report was ludicrous, pointing out that it has been the spirit of the British navy since Nelson's time to seek out its enemy and deal blows upon it. The British navy is built for the special defense of the British Empire from beyond Hawaii westward around the world to the West Indies, the Admiralty said. Refuting the argument that the British navy was slow, the Admiralty declared that at the time of the last World War, the British destroyer Viper traveled at 37 knots and was considered the fastest ship in the world. The Admiralty asked whether the Americans meant to say that the newest British warships and carriers operating in the Pacific now, 20 years since that time, could travel at only half that speed.

**British Navy Prepared**

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—The British navy is steadily massing its forces for the Pacific war along with a great fleet train of supplies and repair ships, the House of Commons was told today by Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, according to a London report.

## CAUSES OF SEASICKNESS BAFFLE MEDICAL SCIENCE

### Many Remedies Exist; Sufferers From Certain Type of Deafness Said Immune

Seasickness, a malady as old as man's travel on water, remains a challenge to medical science. Many are the professional and lay "remedies," but they suffer from a serious flaw—no one knows definitely what causes seasickness.

When the cause of an illness is discovered, either the cure is self-evident and can be applied from existing therapeutic measures, or the way has been opened for devising a new treatment. With the hazy situation surrounding the cause of seasickness, the remedies proposed cover a wide range, from the woman who believes that "if she does not see the sea" she will not suffer to the man who believes champagne is an excellent antidote and the medical man who finds benefit in oxygen treatment.

Almost universally accepted as the cause of seasickness is the upset condition produced in the semi-circular canals in the ear which provide the sense of balance. This appears logical, but that seems to be the most that can be said in its favor.

**Equilibrium Upset**

There is a disturbance of the normal conditions of equilibrium when one is at sea. The body is adjusted to a normal state which is at right angles to the pull of gravity, or close to this position. If there are any changes to be made, by going uphill or downhill, the body has visual aid to enable it to make the adjustment, and adjustments do not have to be made suddenly or continuously.

When one is at sea, however, the body must make a continuous series of adjustments to maintain its vertical position and in doing so, it does not have the cooperation of the visual sense because the eyes do not enable it to integrate into a resulting net movement the various rolling, pitching and rising and falling movements of the ship. The passenger is frequently forced to do this "seeing" and "integrating" with his feet and with those little known senses which enable the body to know the position of the various parts and to detect internal stresses.

It would be expected that the continual process of maintaining a balance would put a strain on the mechanism in the ear, but the usual response of this organ is extremely rapid and almost automatic, whereas seasickness is experienced usually after hours of tossing. It is just as reasonable to suppose that the balancing mechanism becomes ill, just as stomach does, from a cause which starts in some other part of the body. Respiration, for example, is put under a severe strain. The usual rhythm is interrupted, and this can easily produce the giddyness which is an early sympton of seasickness.

The muscles are put under unusual strains; many which are ordinarily little used are brought into continuous use. The whole muscular structure is under tension, and this can have a profound effect on the circulation of the blood, with a resulting effect on the heart. Combine this with an upset condition caused by disturbance of the conditions in the lungs due to irregular breathing and there is cause enough to produce a wide array of symptoms, none of which need include the disturbance to the balancing canals in the ears.

These suggestions do not exhaust the possible causes of seasickness, but even these show that there are many approaches to a solution. In addition there is the unusual complicating factor that all kinds of persons are involved, and no two react to the same conditions in exactly the same way.

**Seasickness Symptoms**

Seasickness symptoms range from just giddiness, or dizziness, or lack of usual vitality, to a condition in which the patient is completely and thoroughly sick, has pronounced pallor and suffers from nausea, cold sweats, feeble pulse and general prostration. These same symptoms appear in train sickness and plane sickness. In the last case it is distinct from mountain sickness caused by great altitudes, as it can be experienced at low altitudes.

The various remedies are mainly individualistic. One man's remedy is to take beer before breakfast. Most persons, however, have no mouth for beer before breakfast, and the individual who can take it with relish ought to be immune to a great many things to which others respond. Likewise, the man who relies on quantities of champagne is not likely to have clear recollection of whether he suffered from seasickness. Champagne has been known to produce a morning-after effect that it might be hard to distinguish from seasickness.

One person believed he had worked out a method of preventing seasickness by walking in a relaxed position with knees sagging. He revealed it to a group of friends on board a ship. He, however, was the only one for whom the remedy worked.

Those who like the idea of stimulants for a remedy will find support in the method used by a sailor who says an effective treatment is "cold coffee," which is not coffee at all but a concoction of brandy, port and bitters. A certain doctor recently revealed a remedy which sounds less pleasant but which he says is effective. It consists of administering for several days before sailing a potion made from the venom of an orange-colored spider from the West Indies.

It is supposed to block the reflex nerve actions between the balancing mechanism in the ear and the brain.

**Sodium Nitrate Proposed**

Other doctors have proposed that sodium nitrate be used as a remedy for mal de mer, as it reduces blood pressure and therefore reduces the strain on the canals in the ear. They reported that eight persons ill for two days had been cured in four hours.

On the recent cruise a doctor described an electrical treatment for which use was found among the passengers. He reported cures of 15 of the 18 women treated and four doctors. The treatment consisted of applying an electrical current to the ear to affect the canals of the balancing mechanism as a stabilizer steadies a ship. He was making a preliminary report, and is not yet ready to announce the details.

A method proposed by some scientists—warming the neck with an electric heating pad—is based on the observation that heating parts of the brain slightly results in controlling spasms of the diaphragm. Dr. W. H. Becker, connected with a hospital in Herbron, Germany, reported success in many cases by applying an electric vibrator to the abdomen.

An apparatus for administering oxygen carrying vapors of certain chemicals was tried on the North German Lloyd Line some years ago with a high percentage of success credited to it by Dr. Hajo Jelden. Two of the several ingredients were menthol and gastric extract. The purpose was to overcome the anemic condition of the brain during seasickness.

## 1,100 Bombers Raid Reich

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—The British RAF sent more than 1,100 bombers over Germany last night, the British Air Ministry announced today, concentrating on the Eastern Front communications center of Chemnitz which was hit yesterday by 250 U.S. Flying Fortresses, according to a London report. A large fleet of British heavy bombers also attacked the synthetic oil plants near Leipzig while Berlin was bombed for the 14th consecutive night by the Mosquitos, the same report said. Shortly before noon the German radios warned that the allied raiders were coming in over Holland, indicating the non-stop bombardment of the Reich was continuing for the 22nd straight day, the report further continued, adding that the night raiders had dropped approximately 400 tons of high explosives on their three targets.


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## DIET SESSION REOPENING SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY

### Government Is Seen Resolved; House of Representatives Selects Interpellator

In view of the urgency of the present war situation, the Diet session is scheduled to be reopened on Sunday—with the definite aim of manifesting the Government's firm determination to steer the State through the critical times while exhorting the people to fight on at all costs.

Prior to the opening of the session the House of Representatives held its committee meeting on Wednesday and decided to send one representative from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association to the forthcoming Diet session, who is to interpellate on the basic policy of the Government relating to the present war situation, the progress of various measures to cope with the current decisive war and relief measures for war disasters, at the plenary session of the Lower House on Sunday afternoon.

Meanwhile, an extraordinary Cabinet session was held at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, at the Prime Minister's official residence. On the occasion, matters concerning the treatment of the native inhabitants in Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto in the political field, were explained by Home Minister Shigeo Odachi and Kunio Miura, Director of the Legislation Bureau. In the connection, the Cabinet then decided to prepare a bill which will be presented at the Diet's plenary session.

**New Party Preparation**

The first preparatory meeting for the organization of a new political party was held in the Diet building Thursday, when 300 sponsors both from among the members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives attended.

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, expressed his hopes for cooperation of all interested in the new task. It was decided then that a subcommittee should be organized for formulating concrete steps for the realization of a new party.

## CONSULTATION COUNCIL SET

### Will Give Guidance on Matters Concerning Peoples' Livelihood

The Wartime Livelihood Consultation Council was formally established by the Welfare Ministry at the inaugural ceremony held at 10 a.m. on March 8 at the Dai Toa Kaikan. The Council, which is headed by Count Yoriyasu Arima, is composed of officials of the Welfare, Finance, Agriculture and Commerce Ministries and others from universities and other organizations.

The Council is to be entrusted with the task of giving guidance in matters concerning the livelihood of the people in wartime, for example, the problems of air-raid defense and foodstuffs, total mobilization of the people for labor, simplification of home life and others. In cooperation with various organizations and Government offices, the Council is expected to put numerous plans into practice.

## Lauds Press Corps Head

Domei

NANKING, March 7.—In appreciation of his efforts to effect speedy and smooth communications, thus facilitating the work of the Press Section of the Japanese Army in China, and in praise of the skill, experience, and sense of responsibility which made this possible, a letter of commendation was sent to Sadao Miyazawa, head of the front line Press Corps, today from the Chief of the Press Corps of the Japanese Army in China. Miyazawa had been active since June of last year in the Hunan and Kwangsi areas.

## Seikan Maru Sinks in Storm

Forced out to sea by high waves while trying to dock at Aomori, the freighter Seikan Maru ran into a breakwater due to bad visibility and sank at about 5:30 p.m. on March 7, the Sendai Railway Bureau announced the same day. Because of the prevailing west wind and high waves there were no means of rescuing the shipwrecked sailors, it is reported.

## Joking About Roosevelt

Domei

BERLIN, March 7.—A political joke was published in the February issue of the Reader's Digest and according to the New York Post the joke is in circulation in Washington. It runs: President Roosevelt at his last meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin said that he dreamed last night that the war was over and that he had been elected Premier of the League of Nations. Premier Stalin said that he also had a dream but he did not recollect that he had appointed anyone to any post.

## News and Views

**English Pride Injured**

The American press is circulating the rumor of President Roosevelt's visit to London some time before the summer, with the additional conjecture attached of the simultaneous presence of Premier Josef Stalin in London as a strong probability. As it is, there happens to be no grounds for hinting at the possibility of a visit by Stalin to London; the American conjecture remains purely American and local, denoting nothing except wishful thinking on the part of the Americans.

This rumor, of course, is a typical Anglo-American propaganda intended to play up their hoped-for termination of the war by this summer. But, as far as the British are concerned, there is another angle to it. Though the so-called United Nations, having the habit of putting their heads together, have met at so many places that the world has been practically overrun by their heralded conferences, so far London has never been host to a "United Nations" conference.

To date, important conferences have been held on the Atlantic on the "Prince of Wales," at Casablanca, Moscow, Quebec, Washington, Cairo, Teheran, Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, and finally at Yalta—but not at London.

With conferences held everywhere but in London seventy-and-some-odd year-old Mr. Churchill has had to travel. He had to travel to the east, to the west; fly to the north, sail to the south.

The effect of wearying journeys on him, naturally was not like that on a young man. The poor, old man almost died of pneumonia after the Teheran parley. Luckily he was saved thanks to heavy doses of penicillin. The way Churchill is being forced to hop around the world to keep up with his two younger political associates, to complete the picture of "Big Three" at every parley, is pathetic, even to put it mildly.

Not that Mr. Churchill minds. We still remember the moving words with which he consoled himself on his way from Quebec via Moscow last year—words which compared him to the wandering minstrel of olden days, who wandered from one court to another singing always the same song. He is in fact, proud of his role of a wandering musician, equipped with a one-song repertoire. It is all very touching, and proper too, as far as his subjective feeling as an English patriot goes.

But the personal sentiment of Churchill which is certainly being shared by the rest of his countrymen is quite apart when it comes to the question of dignity—one moral quality to which the English are known to be particularly susceptible. A Reuter dispatch, dated March 1, puts the situation this way. " . . . in Britain, apart from the anxiety deeply felt throughout Britain over Prime Minister Churchill who is the oldest of the Big Three leaders traveling to the ends of the earth, there is also the question of national pride."

Reuter is speaking truthfully there. Of the "Big Three," Britain is the senior belligerent, fighting longer and harder than the rest and suffering most. But Britain is not enjoying exactly the position befitting its seniority among the "Big Three" belligerents. More or less dominated by the other two Powers, treated more or less as a "second rater" on the international stage, Britain today is not a flattering sight to its own people.

Mr. Churchill's philosophic self-description as an aged wandering minstrel visiting one foreign court after another doesn't particularly flatter traditional English pride, which is getting to be painfully sensitive by this time. And who can blame the English?

## Meets Seymour, Soong

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Lady Mountbatten, wife of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, who has been inspecting Red Cross work at Chungking as Director of St. John's Field Hospital, recently met Sir Horace J. Seymour, British Ambassador to Chungking, and T. V. Soong, Acting President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chungking regime, according to a Chungking dispatch. She will meet General Chiang Kai-shek in a few days, leaving for India after a further stay of several days, during which she will visit different social centers.

## Obituary

Kozaburo Igarashi, 84, former secretary in the Home Ministry, died of illness on March 6 at his Miwa home in Gumma Prefecture. The late Mr. Igarashi served in the Home Ministry for 60 consecutive years, serving under 63 different Home Ministers, assisting them in the task of formulating the provincial administrative system.

Masaji Nakamura, on the editorial staff of the Seibu Office of the Mainichi Shimbun, died at his post at 7:30 p.m. on March 7, while he was engaged in his work. He was 51 years old.

## ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS SLATED TO BE SIMPLIFIED

### Aim Is to Speed Up Work So As to Facilitate War Production Increase Plans

Simplification of administrative business has been decided upon by the Government, in conformity with the requirements of the prevailing situation. In this connection, the National Council of Commerce, Industry, and Economy, at a session on March 6, adopted a set of proposals, which was submitted to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on the same day. The main points of the proposals are as follows:

a) Adjustment between war production and national life, reorganization or abolition of peacetime machinery, and concentration of administration on essential points for war purposes.

b) Simplification of central administration coupled with the development of local administration, and unification of administration regarding production, so as to ensure the dispatch of business.

c) Simplification of formalities by overhauling control ordinances, so as to secure the quick issue of permits regarding production, transport, and similar matters.

d) Reduction in administrative personnel by improvement of efficiency in official business and clear assignment of responsibility, and utilization of the personnel released for purposes of production.

e) Appointment of right men to right posts by extending the system of honorary offices, while improving the treatment of regular officials.

f) Reorganization of non-official bodies along with the overhauling of administrative machinery, with special attention paid to intimate collaboration between government and non-government organs.

## CANNOT STOP V-1 ATTACKS

### Commons Told Meteor Bomb Bases Difficult to Detect

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Relative to the intensified resumption of meteor bomb attacks on England and the difficulty of detecting the bases from where these were discharged due to the smallness of these bases, Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Secretary of State for Air, declared in the House of Commons today as follows:

"Germany has recently resumed attacks by meteor bombs but as far as has been confirmed they are similar to the bombs used in their previous attacks except that the range of the bombs has been slightly increased.

"Every possible countermeasure against V-1 and V-2 attacks is being considered by the British air force but due to the smallness of the bases from where these are discharged great difficulty is experienced in detecting the bases. The attacks by meteor bombs have greatly been diminished by the attacks made on warehouses at the enemy bases, on supply routes and concentrated transport trucks by the air force but until the discharge bases are completely captured, there can be no hope of silencing these long distance attacks."

Following this report the British Air Secretary revealed the losses suffered by the Royal Air Force. Compared to the 41 per cent suffered in casualties in 1942, the ratio had noticeably decreased to 1.7 per cent in 1944, he declared. He further stated that with the expansion of the Royal Air Force, 200,000 youths had received aeronautical training and pointed out that air supremacy could not be maintained without considerable sacrifice of men. He also disclosed that from April 1, 1944 to September 30 the number of dead or wounded or those missing aggregated over 100,000.

**Luftwaffe Bombs England**

Domei

BERLIN, March 6. — German night-fighters on Monday night attacked the British Isles with bombs and board weapons bombing airfields, transportation establishments and industrial objectives. In addition they fought successfully air fights with British and American bombers.

## Kagoshima Holding Election

Dr. Minoru Togo, Ichimasa Terada and Noburu Haraguchi, all former Diet members, have been recognized as candidates for an election to be held in the second constituency of Kagoshima Prefecture on March 20.

## Koiso Invites College Heads

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso invited eight presidents of the Imperial Universities, who are in Tokyo to attend the All-Japan Imperial University Presidents' Conference, at his official residence on Wednesday. Count Hideo Kodama, Education Minister, also attended.

## Kunming Chinese Bear Various Indignities At Hands of Haughty, Domineering Yanks

Domei

CANTON, March 7.—Chinese inhabitants of Kunming, which has become completely Americanized, are looked upon with contempt by the Americans; and there is much resentment, although friction is being avoided as much as possible in the hope that the presence of the Americans will contribute to victory, reports a Chinese who recently reached Canton by way of Kwangchowwan after leaving Kunming in the latter part of December. He reports:

"Until recently, Kweilin and Liuchow were known as American bases, and Kunming as a British base. But with the retreat of the Americans to Kunming before the advance of the Japanese Forces, the British influence in the city was supplanted by that of the American, with the result that conditions in Kunming are now entirely changed.

"The Americans have established extraterritoriality in the town. Notices prohibiting the Chinese from entering various amusement quarters have now been put up, and an American-educated Chinese is said to have received rough treatment at the hands of the Americans.

"The value of the American dollar has risen to enormous heights, but the benefit is limited to those drawing incomes from American sources.

"Chinese women in Kunming are reported to have been severely handled by the Americans, who have posted gendarmes in different parts of the town. The Chinese inhabitants are avoiding friction with the Americans, but the latters' traditional contempt for the Chinese is causing strong indignation and resentment among the inhabitants.

"The intellectuals are much perturbed, but they are forced to rely upon the Americans for any chance of victory, though they are not pro-American in their hearts.

"Many Chinese, whose influence is still great, are insisting on independent action, free from American control. This influence may make itself more strongly felt, according to the development of the war situation."

## SWEDEN IS INCREASING TEXTILE PLANT OUTPUT

### Government Realistically Supporting Domestic Cultivation By Granting Loans

The Swedish Government and various interested quarters are giving all-out assistance to the growers of textile plants with the aim to increase domestic production and to create the necessary conditions for its maintenance after the war, said Nils M. Heidenhahl in an article which appeared in the July, 1944 edition of the Quarterly Review of the Skandinaviska Banken published in Stockholm, which was received by mail recently by the Nippon Times.

His article follows:

**1. Flax**

Flax has been cultivated in Sweden from time immemorial on a large enough scale to supply the requirements of the country. From the middle of the 19th century, however, the cultivation of flax and the flax industry began to decline even in these parts of the country where it had previously been pursued with great success. Competition with cheaper foreign flax began to make itself increasingly felt. Moreover, linen tissues were largely superseded by the cheaper cotton tissues. The Swedish flax industry was thus confronted with the problem of procuring either very cheap flax or else flax of truly superior quality in order to compete with cotton. As such materials could not be obtained within the country at sufficiently cheap prices to compete with the imported raw products, the result was that domestic flax could not find a market, and the cultivation of flax therefore gradually fell off. From time to time, however, proposals were submitted for reviving the flax industry, the institution of flax-dressing establishments, which would free the growers from the labor of dressing the flax, being suggested as the principal means to that end. Despite several attempts in this direction, no noteworthy results had been attained by the beginning of the 20th century. The consequence was that the area devoted to the cultivation of flax decreased from over 16,500 hectares in 1870 to 3,900 hectares in 1900. At the beginning of the First World War it was estimated that merely about 100 hectares were planted with flax, cultivated for home industry purposes.

During the first World War, in the course of which Sweden—similarly as at present—was almost entirely cut off from the importation of raw materials for the textile industry, the interest in the domestic cultivation of flax was revived. The Swedish Flax Dressing Society was formed and in course of time was reorganized as a company, with the energetic engineer, Hugo Hennig, as managing director. The Swedish flax-spinning mills subscribed the major part of the share capital in that company, named AB. Svenska Linberedningssallskapet (Swedish Flax Dressing Co., Ltd.), which erected a flax-dressing plant at Hassleholm. By dint of great efforts, the company managed to develop a comparatively large cultivation of flax, especially in Skane, Halland and Smaland. Furthermore, the flax-spinning mills erected smaller flax-dressing establishments in other parts of the country, and rather considerable quantities of home-grown flax were obtainable in this way during the last years of the war and the first postwar years. According to available figures, the area devoted to the cultivation of flax increased in 1917 to about 1,200 hectares, in 1918 to 4,000 hectares and in the following year to about 5,000 hectares. Sufficiently effective measures, however, had not been taken for the promotion and maintenance of the cultivation of flax. When the import routes were reopened, therefore, the domestic cultivation of flax could not be kept up, but gradually lapsed into insignificance.

In 1920 the society named Sveriges Allmanna Linodlingsforening (General Swedish Flax Growers' Association) was formed with the object of endeavoring to maintain interest in the domestic cultivation of flax, and in the course of years it has done very useful work in this line. The State authorities have also realized how important it was that the cultivation of flax should not be completely abandoned in Sweden, and from 1919 to 1939 minor grants were voted by the Riksdag for the promotion of that cultivation. A valuable contribution toward the furtherance of that aim was also made during the same period by the Swedish Seed Society at Svalov. By experimental breeding, two new varieties of flax, named "Herkules" and "Blenda," which are particularly well adapted for conditions in Sweden, were produced at that establishment. In regard to quality, these varieties of flax can well compete with the best Belgian and Dutch kinds. In spite of all these efforts, however, no large-scale cultivation of flax could be maintained: in fact, during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the present war the cultivation of flax in Sweden had been reduced to approximately the same scale as about 1913, being confined to an area of merely a hundred hectares or so.

**Facilitated by a Loan**

Even before the beginning of the present war, some far-sighted farmers in the province of Halland had begun to contemplate starting the cultivation of flax on a large scale. At first it was apparently considered that this cultivation should be confined to such kinds of flax as would be suitable as raw material for the newly established cottonizing factory, AB. Svenska Textilverken (Swedish Textile Works, Ltd.) at Genevad. The establishment of this undertaking had been largely facilitated by a loan from the State Industrial Lending Fund, and it was therefore also in the interest of the State that the factory should be supplied with Swedish raw material. The Halland farmers, however, had begun to study the "green-dressing" of flax in other countries and had come to the conclusion that the flax produced could be prepared according to this method at a special establishment in the province. An association named Halland Flax Growers' Association was formed by the flax-growers in that district, and took steps to procure the necessary machinery for a flax-dressing mill. This was in fact regarded as the first essential for an extension of the cultivation of the plant, seeing that flax-dressing in accordance with the old methods was no longer practicable on any large scale, especially owing to the shortage of agricultural labor. The now existing flax-dressing mill at Laholm was thus planned before the beginning of the war and, as machinery for the purpose was not then available in Sweden, it was ordered from Germany.

After the outbreak of the war a rapid extension of the cultivation of flax was considered desirable, and immediate steps to that end were taken by the Government. Proposals for measures for the support of the cultivation of flax, which had already been drawn up by an agricultural committee appointed in 1938, were revised, and on that basis a Government bill for the extension of the Home Industry Lending Fund was introduced in the Riksdag in 1940 and passed. The Riksdag also resolved to set up a special board, subordinate to the State Food Commission, to be named the State Flax Board, to deal with matters relating to the support of the cultivation, preparation and sale of flax and hemp. During the years 1941-1943 the growers were guaranteed a price for flax corresponding to 80 per cent of the price payable for rye grain of the year's harvest, but with the proviso that the State contribution should not exceed 200 kronor per hectare. This price guarantee was applicable to flax falling under class I in a scale fixed by the Flax Board. For flaxseed of the 1941 crop they were guaranteed a minimum price equivalent to three and a half times the price of wheat grain, but not less than one krona per kilo.

The Flax Board at the same time started a propaganda campaign for an extension of the cultivation of flax, especially in those districts where that plant had been cultivated from olden times. Associations of flax-growers were formed also in Helsingland, Smaland, Ostergotland and in central Sweden (for the district round Lake Vaner). These associations took immediate steps for the erection of flax-dressing mills within their respective districts. The Helsingland Flax-growers' Association, for example, erected a flax-dressing mill at Hybo in Helsingland, where it had leased, on favorable terms, a closed-down factory belonging to Iggesunds Bruks AB. Similar establishments were subsequently erected at Vaxjo and Kristinehamn by the associations of flax-growers in those districts. An association of the flax-growers in the counties of Uppsala and Stockholm, formed in the summer of 1942, has erected a flax-dressing mill at Gimo. Moreover, the associations of flax-growers in the counties of Vasternorrland and Vasterbotten have decided to erect a common flax-dressing mill in the county of Vasternorrland or Vasterbotten. Whereas during the former war the flax-dressing mills were owned by the linen industry, it is now considered expedient that they should be owned, instead, by cooperative associations of growers. The object of this arrangement is that the growers, being financially engaged in these establishments, should find it in their interest to keep up the cultivation of flax even after the war.

Under the existing regulations, State loans for the erection of flax-dressing mills are obtainable up to 85 per cent of the costs of the plant and its machine equipment. In addition, provision has been made for the grant of State contributions up to an amount corresponding to 15 per cent of the said costs. Associations of growers can thus obtain loans and State contributions amounting altogether to 100 per cent of the expenditure on the erection and equipment of these mills.

**Supporting Domestic Cultivation**

In accordance with proposals submitted by the Flax Board, the Government has now taken further steps for supporting the domestic cultivation of textile plants. The grant of a guaranteed price for flax has been extended up to the year 1950 inclusive, and the maximum State contribution has been raised from 200 to 450 kronor per hectare. At the same time the maximum period for the amortization of the State loans has been reduced from 15 years to five, so that burdensome interest and amortization charges, after the termination of the commercial blockade, should not prevent Swedish flax from competing, in regard to price, with imported flax. As an additional measure, the right of lien on pledged parcels of flax and hemp—based on the corresponding regulations applicable to the lien on cereals—has been legalized by the Riksdag.

The Flax Board has also dealt with the question of the domestic production of machinery for the flax-dressing mills as well as of flax-pulling machines. By cooperation with certain industries, the production of such machinery has been started in several places. A complete machine equipment for the flax-dressing mills can now be obtained in Sweden. Flax-pulling machines are also being produced in this country. The Flax Board has moreover appointed a technical expert to advise the flax-growers' associations in regard to the erection and equipment of flax-dressing mills.

At the request of the Flax Board, the flax-growers' associations have also received State contributions toward their expenditure on propaganda, in the country districts, for an extended cultivation of flax. Moreover, recommendations and directions for the cultivation of that plant, drawn up by the Flax Board, have been issued in large editions and distributed through those associations or the county agricultural societies.

The associations of flax and hemp growers have now formed a national federation, named National Federation of Flax and Hemp Growers, for the protection of their interests.

In order to stimulate the cultivation of flax, the State Food Commission and the State Industrial Commission, at the request of the Flax Board, have granted flax-growers the right for their own account and that of their families, to dispose of certain quantities of flax yarn spun from their own crop, in addition to the regular ration.

With the aid of special grants made by the linen industry and the State, the Swedish Seed Association at Svalov has erected a flax laboratory for the purpose of scientific researches regarding the utility of various textile fibers, the most suitable humidity percentage in flax-stems, etc. with a view to obtaining the largest possible output of fiber. Very useful work has also been done there, in drawing-up standards of quality for flax-stems, flax fiber and flax tow. Unfortunately, this laboratory a short time ago was destroyed by fire, but the erection of a new laboratory has been begun.

Now, what results have been attained by the above-mentioned measures for supporting the cultivation of flax? From about a hundred hectares in the latter part of the nineteen-thirties, the area devoted to the cultivation of flax for textile purposes was extended in 1941 to approximately 1,000 hectares. In 1942, under contract with the flax-growers' associations, the area was extended to about 2,150 hectares, and in 1943 somewhat more than 3,000 hectares have been planted with textile flax. By the end of 1944 the flax-growing for textile purposes will probably cover an area of about 4,500 hectares.

(To Be Continued)

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## The Divine Right Theory

The agreement reached by the "Big Three" at the Crimea Conference last month on the voting procedure to be followed in the security council of the proposed postwar international security machinery is clearly one of the biggest diplomatic setbacks which the Anglo-American countries have so far suffered at the hands of the Soviet Union. It is another evidence of the irreconcilability of their national ambitions.

At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, it will be recalled, the Soviet Union demanded that there must be a unanimous vote on all issues in which a permanent member was a party to a dispute. The underlying reason for her strenuous demand was her fear that the Anglo-American countries might combine against her and brand her as an aggressor nation in the event she sought any territorial changes in the future. The Anglo-American countries, on the other hand, proposed the majority vote rule, motivated by their conviction in their ability to muster enough votes from among their satellite members on the council to pass any measures favorable to themselves and to veto any action unfavorable to their own selfish national interests.

This disagreement over the voting method was a fundamental one which did not permit of any two-way concessions. One side or the other had to give in. And this was what happened at the Crimea Conference. The Anglo-American countries bowed before the realistic diplomacy of the Soviet Union. That is, according to the "agreement" reached at Yalta, a nation party to a dispute in question is to abstain from voting on questions pertaining to such quasi-judicial functions of the security council as the investigation of disputes likely to threaten the peace and other procedural matters. On the other hand, the concurrence of all the permanent members is to be required. But on the all-important matter of political decisions, such as the determination of the existence of a threat or breach of peace, the use of force and other enforcement measures, and the allocation of the armed forces, the concurrence of all the permanent members of the council is to be required. This constitutes an effective veto power by any major Power on any measure of any real importance.

The fact that the Anglo-American-Soviet Powers were unable to arrive at any better solution of this problem of voting method is a definite confirmation of the fact that this projected international peace organization cannot contribute materially to the maintenance of a real, equitable world peace. This Crimea arrangement amounts to no more than the substitution of one evil for another evil. For, while the Soviet Union succeeded in frustrating the Anglo-American design to manipulate the proposed league of nations to favor their own selfish national interests, now all the permanent members stand above the law and cannot be brought to book for acts of aggression and threats to the peace. The "Big Three" would be responsible to nobody but themselves. The effect of this solution of the voting procedure is thus to revive the medieval divine right theory that the despot can do no wrong and its corollary that the subjects may not question the actions of their ruler. The proposed league of nations remains, as before, an organization dominated by the Big Three. What could be more symbolic of sinister power politics! American propagandists claim that this solution of the voting procedure is the most sensible under the circumstances since, if a point should ever be reached when one of the five great Powers had to be coerced by force, then peace will have been lost forever beyond salvage. But this is to beg the question. The obvious and just course which should have been taken to set aright the defects of the Dumbarton Oaks scheme would have been to make the proposed league more democratic and more representative by extending more powers to the general assembly. Under the present set-up, the small countries of the world are but incidental members, invited merely to impart an international color to that organization.

Naturally, under these circumstances, the dissatisfaction of the smaller Powers has become intense. A spokesman of Dutch official circles charged on March 6 that the big nations in the prewar years "repeatedly attempted to buy peace by sacrificing the security and vital rights of some weaker Power." The Latin American countries also came out with a seven-point proposal to amend the present provisions of the Dumbarton Oaks plan on the ground that the envisaged international organization plainly does not carry any safeguards for their independence.

But it is very questionable whether the demands of the small nations will be recognized by the "Big Three". In all likelihood, the "Big Three" will use steam-roller methods to have their plan accepted by the small nations at the San Francisco Conference. France would probably be the only nation among the Big Powers which might be willing to hold the brief for the weaker Powers, but she alone can do very little to change the fundamental character of the projected peace machinery unless there is sharp bargaining with some other Big Power which may also be after the favor of small nations. The domination of this peace machinery by the "Big Three" as well as the dictatorial methods now being employed by them to foist their schemes on the lesser Powers are a grim portent that they will use the same arbitrary methods in the postwar period to enforce an unjust peace on the world.

## A Year Ago Today
### March 9, 1944

The anti-Axis Headquarters in Southeast Asia admitted that the Japanese Forces had launched fierce assaults on the anti-Axis troops in the area south of the road connecting Maungdaw and Buthidaung, according to a New Delhi report. It was also revealed that the West African troops in the Kaladan Valley were being attacked.

* * *

The Hayabusa fighter plane units of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces shot down three enemy P-40 fighters in the vicinity of Tayeh, Hupeh Province.

* * *

Japanese Forces shot down one of the five enemy fighters and three B-24's that attacked Buin on Bougainville Island several times during the day. No damage was suffered by Our Forces.

* * *

The coal strike in Wales assumed more alarming proportions when a fresh wave of walkouts boosted the number of idle miners to 90,000, or about 90 per cent of the total number of workers in the coal fields, a London dispatch said. In Scotland, 7,000 workers remained away from their pits in nine mines. These miners, too declared that their wages were unsatisfactory, it was also revealed.

* * *

The importance of the Asiatic continental bases for any effective attack upon Japan was stressed by Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Force in China in a statement he published, it was revealed.

### Fruits of Wisdom

The manner of saying or of doing anything goes a great way in the value of the thing itself. It was well said of him that called a good office, if done harshly and with an ill will, a stony piece of bread: "It is necessary for him that is hungry to receive it, but it almost chokes a man in the going down."—Seneca.

* * *

I will govern my life and thoughts as if the whole world were to see the one and to read the other, for what does it signify to make anything a secret to my neighbor, when to God, who is the searcher of our hearts, all our privacies are open? —Seneca.

* * *

Society is the master and man is the servant; and it is entirely according as society proves a good or bad master, whether he turns out a bad or a good servant.—Sala.

* * *

Labor is the divine law of our existence; repose is desertion and suicide.—Mazzini.

## CHAOS IN 'LIBERATED' EUROPE

### France and Belgium Are Scenes Of Disorder

By ZENICHIRO WATANABE
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

II

That the Red influence is steadily gaining in strength in Italy is quite evident. The American magazine 'Colliers' reports have admitted the fact that "although the Anglo-American Powers have gained control of Italy, in reality the Soviets have gained the real substance of victory. The Italian people welcome the Soviet attitude rather than that taken by the British and Americans.

Next we come to France. The puppet regime set up in Algiers in North Africa had been constantly beset with bickerings between DeGaulle and Giraud. With the turn of events, De Gaulle was called to France to form a Provisional government. Upon entering his native land, De Gaulle was faced with a very unfavorable situation. A movement began for the clean-up of pro-German elements. Noted people and popular actions were arrested and tried. Vicious Rumors were rife concerning such popular stars as Chevalier and Dannielle Darrieux. The conflicts between the various factions have been constantly carried on. The pro-British, the pro-American and the pro-Soviet elements have vied with one another. Added to all this confusion are the harrassing shortages in food and fuel. It is fertile ground for the spread of the Red influence. With the return of Thorez, the secretary-general of the Communist Party from Moscow, a large mass meeting of workers and students numbering over 30,000 was held. A sensation was caused by the use of the words that the chair of the secretary-general of the French Communist party was more important than that of the Prime Minister. Thorez himself declared, "Now is the time to rise," causing much dismay among pro-Anglo-American elements. Joining hands with various left wing groups they carried on a vigorous campaign. At this time De Gaulle made a visit to Moscow and signed the Franco-Soviet Alliance Pact. Thus an even stronger pro-Soviet color began to appear. Behind the alliance can be seen the desire of France to regain her former position in the European political scene. It is also a political maneuver directed against the Western European bloc plan of Britain. Despite the Anglo-American Powers enticements in the form of material assistance Soviet influence continues to grow in France. There is still a large number of pro-Anglo-American elements left. The future movements of the French people may be a test of the power of Britain and the Soviet Union.

### Misery in Belgium

France's neighbor, Belgium, has also been the scene of much disorder. In November of last year, a situation similar to Greece, caused the exile government to return from London. Pierlot at once issued an order for the disarming of the Red guerrilla forces but encountered much opposition. But since the government soon confiscated the arms, an uprising was prevented. However, the Communist elements, taking advantage of the popular discontent caused by shortages in food supplies and fuel, encouraged demonstration marches and strikes among transportation, telegraph and telephone workers. The Red elements constantly voiced their opposition to the Pierlot regime. Due to the interference of the American army of occupation, no direct clashes occurred. The Communist faction was dissatisfied with the Pierlot government which favors entering the Western European bloc in opposition to the Soviets. The Soviet press insists on calling Pierlot a Fascist. From this can be seen the direction of events in Belgium.

Aside from the above countries, there remain Poland, Yugoslavia and Holland where the same sort of misery and discontent exist. The Soviet-backed Lublin Provisional government in Poland does not recognize the exile Pole regime in England, thus adding to the confusion in the Polish situation. England has been obliged to disregard the exile regime in deference to the Soviet Government. The exile government has had the worst end of the deal, so to speak. As to the "liberation" of Europe, the American magazine Time has stated, "If the Anglo-American Powers do not quickly regain their lost positions, the war may be won but Europe will be lost," thus voicing Anglo-American misgivings.

(End)

### Experienced

Nit: "How gracefully Johnson eats corn on the cob."

Wit: "He ought to. He's a piccolo player."

## RECENT SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

### External Appearance of Magazines Remains Almost the Same as Before Time of Outbreak of the War

By SHIO SAKANISHI

II

Generally speaking, I believe that magazines reflect the present day America the best. Magazines have suffered some reduction in the number of pages due to paper shortages, but their external appearance remains almost the same as before the war. Magazine sales have almost doubled and their variety tends to meet the tastes of the public in general. "Comparatively vulgar and sensational weekly magazines have become to be read rather widely because of the disappearance of many amusement establishments. The economy in papers has improved the general tone of magazines in England and advertisements have disappeared from the pages there. Such signs can not, however, yet be seen in the United States. Regardless of whether there are commodities to sell or not, there are advertisements which spread propaganda to heighten the fighting will of the people and explain the significance of Americanism to the public. These advertisements are vulgar in taste, and self-contradictory in nature. An advertisement by the Edison Electric Company in California says: "Build swimming pools and bars for everyone now and enrich your lives for readiness for postwar. It is the century of electricity from now. Place your orders with us. We will begin work at once." The words, "economize on electricity during the war" are printed in small letters below this advertisement. Clothing departments in department stores have been reorganized to remake uniforms into civilian suits.

Short stories still remain the chief item in weeklies such as the Saturday Evening Post and Liberty. The contents of these magazines do not differ greatly from those before the war. The only change is that boys and girls in society circles, who had appeared in bathing suits, now reveal themselves in uniforms. Although they appear to be somewhat brave on sight, sentimental romances are still numerous among them. Hemmingway, Steinbeck, Willar Kather, etc., seem to be writing hardly anything at all recently. Stories which make the reader think in earnest apparently are not welcomed in the current times.

### Bring in Personal Element

Ideological problems are not touched on in ordinary magazines as was also the case before the war. When magazines have to deal with political and social problems, they always bring in the personal element. The Readers' Digest aroused questions several times last year. This tabloid type magazine spends large sums of money in contracts for stories as it prints articles which had been published in other magazines in a condensed form. Its domestic publication runs into nine million copies and foreign publication a little over a million. The magazine does not carry any advertisements. There is a tendency among magazine editors to select purposely articles which are apt to be reprinted in the Readers' Digest. This policy is being criticized. An anti-Soviet tendency of the Readers' Digest has begun to reveal itself in various ways. Although this matter is not worth mentioning at present, the attitude of the Readers' Digest was definitely anti-New Deal last year was extinguished. The magazine is anti-democratic although it aims at social reforms.

The anti-Soviet attitude of the Readers' Digest proved to be embarrassing to the United States Government and the State Department adopted some measures last year to revise this anti-Soviet attitude of the magazine. Some changes took place in the editorial policy of the magazine as a result, because it was dependent on the State Department to some extent concerning the publication of copies for consumption abroad. Although there were some persons who took up this incident as a proof of government interference in public opinion they were ignored on the excuse that this could not be helped in wartime. The Office of War Information is interfering with the editing of magazines besides the Readers' Digest in its attempts to modulate the anti-British and anti-Soviet feeling in the United States.

The Americans believe that they will be able to understand conditions in the world in a general outline and thereby hide their ignorance before others by reading the Readers' Digest every month. On the other hand, the weekly magazine, Life, is performing the same role through photos which are printed in almost all pages of the magazine. It is ultra-fashionable and is edited so that the reader is able to comprehend it at a glance. Approximately four million copies are published in the United States and Canada. It is recently selling like hot dogs and it has become difficult to buy a copy unless one is rather quick on his toes. The magazine contains no novels. Biographies of leading personalities of the day provide interesting reading. Readers like this magazine as it cleverly prints pictures together with the articles. Murders, kidnapping and other cases are also printed in this magazine. Comments and editorials are written from an impartial standpoint and contain numerous intelligent suggestions. It is said, however, that these comments and editorials are not being widely read.

All in all, the Readers' Digest and Life represent America the best of all at present. The two magazines are suited to the intelligence level and tendency of the American public. Magazines of this kind with some revisions in form and content will probably be read also in the future. For example, the magazine, Look, which is several degrees lower than Life in standard, has a publication of 2,500,000 copies today. Difficult problems are dealt with very simply and on a common sense basis and small details are all eradicated because only the articles which are suited to the American people are read by them. The American people are satisfied when the magazines explain postwar problems to them such as bringing more comfort and ease in their daily life and propagating American living standards throughout the world. The magazines do not touch on the labor problem, the demobilization problem, etc., in this connection. The Americans are, as Das Pathos said, leading a hand-to-mouth life in regard to intellectual development.

### What Will the New Year Bring?

It has been said that the year 1944 was the one of most difficult trials to the United States. Domestic commotion was feared in view of the coming presidential elections. The commotion subsided with Roosevelt's re-election for the fourth time. The United States entered into the new year after having seen some changes in her State Secretaries by the end of 1944. The war in Europe did not develop in accord with America's expectation and she suffered a great number of disappointments also in the Pacific war. The American people believe that the end of war is but a mere matter of time and that they only have to endure a little more. They believe that Congress, which had acted truculently last year, will be reformed this year. The nine judges of the Supreme Court, the protectors of the Constitution, are gradually becoming conservative in character. The Silver Shirt Society was rounded up in 1943 for infringing the law controlling Wartime Public Opinion, and other problems have been settled in general and it is said that the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigations have now a lot of time on their hands. Mayor LaGuardia of New York made a name for himself by supporting a progressive and humanitarian platform but surprised his supporters when he strongly opposed the plan to transfer several thousand Nisei to the East last summer. Entire America has become conservative in feeling as Archibald MacLeish, the new assistant Undersecretary of State, said.

It is reported that Roosevelt has mobilized scholars to have them study the reason why Wilson had failed in his later years in order to make preparations so that Roosevelt would not commit the same error. Apart from the Atlantic Charter there has appeared no lucid announcements yet of America's war aims. Roosevelt and other leaders of the anti-Axis countries are taking the most cautious care and sounding the opinions of others about postwar problems and the problem of constructing a new world. Although the United States always makes a show that she is leading the anti-Axis nations, she is actually being dragged on by Britain and the Soviet Union. The United States has tasted some bitter experiences by having been frequently forestalled by the Soviet Union. The United States is being watched by financial and industrial circles in the country. The New Order which is being loudly voiced by America is, in fact, the Old Order. When one considers the recent reforms in the State Department he will see that there will be no changes in the future foreign and domestic economic policies of America. We admit that it is wise of Roosevelt to try not to repeat Wilson's failures but this will not amount to anything if the research now being made remains a mere political research. One cannot bring himself to laugh at the pitiful sight of the ignorance of the American people who are entertaining an optimistic attitude that an idealistic world will arrive when the Axis nations are defeated. The American people pretend that they have reformed but, in reality, this is not true. It is the plan of the American people to restore the prewar world.

(End)

## THE U.S. BUDGET

### American Officials Unable to Cope With Inflationary Trend

The national expenditures and revenues of the United States in the five fiscal years ending 1946 were as follows: (In $1,000,000)

| | Expenditures | War Expenditures | Net Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1942 (actual figures) | 34,211 | 28,266 | 12,799 |
| 1943 ( „ „ ) | 79,679 | 75,085 | 22,822 |
| 1944 ( „ „ ) | 95,273 | 87,038 | 44,149 |
| 1945 (as revealed in Presidential message) | 99,769 | 90,001 | 40,769 |
| 1945 (revised figures) | 99,029 | 88,900 | 45,663 |
| 1946 (as revealed in Presidential message) | 83,114 | 70,000 | 41,300 |

(Note: Each fiscal year ends on June 30. Net revenues represent the entire amount of the revenues minus the amount to be transferred to the pension fund.)

The above table shows that the national expenditures in the fiscal year 1942, or at the beginning of the current war, totaled $34,200,000,000 which, in the fiscal year 1943, rose to $79,700,000,000, and in the fiscal year 1944 to $95,300,000. In the fiscal year 1945, however, they showed no remarkable increase, the figures amounting to $99,000,000,000 only. The figures for the fiscal year 1946, however, show a decrease by $16,000,000,000 in expenditures. The reduction of such financial activities in wartime, when the finances of a state cover the greater portion of the economic activities of the people, may be rightly regarded as a reduction of the economic activities of the country concerned. The figures given above, therefore, may be regarded as an accurate reflection of America's wartime production.

### Roosevelt's Message

President Roosevelt, in his message to the Congress, made the following statement concerning America's economy in its present state and the war finances of the country:

"The nation's war plants were now substantially built and initial equipment of the army, navy and air forces were also substantially completed. The main job now involves the maintenance of the war machine —replenishing equipment and supplies, providing our fighting men with the most up-to-date weapons which can be contrived—rather than building it.

"We have now substantially completed our war construction. The expenditures for such a construction was $28,000,000,000 since July, 1940. War construction expenditures reached the peak of $12,700,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943, and are now down to the annual rate of $2,500,000,000."

The United States' war expenditures for the fiscal year 1946 are estimated at $70,000,000,000 or a total of $73,000,000,000 since the disbursement in the fiscal year 1946 of $3,000,000,000 has already been approved by Congress. The Washington authorities appear to have been very careful relative to the compilation of war expenditures, because their program in the current war has been considerably affected by the recent set-back of the American forces on the Western European front and other reasons. Roosevelt himself is recognizing this bitter fact, saying that the United States has been obliged to alter its policy relative to the compilation of the budget on account of the unexpected offensive by Rundstedt.

In his budget message to Congress, Roosevelt shows himself entirely undecided on the exact amount of war expenditures. He says substantially as follows:

"The war expenditures for the new fiscal year are entirely dependent on the development of the war situation in the future. Under some circumstances, $60,000,000,000 may suffice; under others, $80,000,000,000 may not be quite sufficient. At any rate, we cannot give exact figures of war expenditures until April next when we shall be in a position to present revised figures."

### Ambiguous Attitude

Such an ambiguous attitude on the part of the Washington administration clearly reveals that they have no definite opinion about the future of the war situation. Now, if the disbursement of war expenditures for the forthcoming fiscal year is fixed at $70,000,000,000 as revealed in the Presidential message to Congress, there is a decrease of $18,900,000,000 as compared with the war expenditures for the preceding fiscal year, and a decrease of $17,000,000,000 in comparison with the figures for the fiscal year 1944. This, in view of the enormous rise in wages and prices, means a big reduction of the amount to be expended for the prosecution of the war. Roosevelt explains in his message the reason why war expenditures are substantially reduced for the new fiscal year, and emphasizes the prosecution of the war against Japan as follows:

"There has been over-optimistic speculation about the possible cut in war expenditures when the major hostilities in Europe end and our main efforts are concentrated on the Japanese campaign. We shall make a great mistake if in our military and budgetary planning, we underestimate the task of defeating Japan."

The contents of the U.S. national expenditures for the fiscal year 1946 are given as follows in the Presidential message: (In $1,000,000.)

| | —Fiscal year— 1944-45 (revised) | 1945-46 (budget) |
|---|---|---|
| Net revenues | 45,663 | 41,300 |
| Expenditures | 99,029 | 83,114 |
| Military expenditures | 88,900 | 70,000 |
| Deficit in revenues | 53,366 | 41,814 |
| Bond issues | 50,300 | 39,181 |
| Total amount of bond issues at the beginning of the fiscal year | 202,519 | 252,819 |
| Total amount of bond issues at the end of the fiscal year | 252,819 | 292,000 |

Non-military expenditures for the fiscal year 1946 are $13,100,000,000, including general administration expenditures amounting to $3,300,000,000, soldiers relief fund amounting to $2,600,000,000, interest on national bonds amounting to $4,500,000,000, and refunds on taxes amounting to $2,700,000,000. General administration expenditures, in accordance with the retrenchment policy of the Government, shows a decrease of about $200,000,000 as compared with $3,500,000,000 for the preceding fiscal year. Roosevelt, however, emphasized that this was the biggest reduction possible at present. The interest on national bonds shows an increase of $750,000,000 in comparison with the preceding fiscal year, while refunds on taxes also shows an increase of $550,000,000.

The increase in tax refunds is a phenomenon accompanying the gradual enforcement of a new tax collecting plan, which demands the payment of all taxes in advance. The amount of taxes is adjusted at the end of each fiscal year, and the surplus amount is returned to the taxpayers.

### Significance of Budget Reduction

The retrenchment in financial activities by the Washington Government may be regarded as a result of the fact that America's production has already reached its highest point, forcing the Government to retrench its expenditures. This explains why President Roosevelt is camouflaging the difficulty with which he is confronted by emphasizing the necessity of maintaining the present supply instead of wasting efforts on new construction works. There are, however, financial factors which demanded the Government to follow a retrenchment policy in its financial activities. They were the difficulty in increasing taxation and the unsatisfactory digestion of national bonds. As made clear by the Government's failure in its efforts to increase taxation by $10,500,000,000 last year, the United States is no longer in a position to raise taxes.

It seems to be quite natural, therefore, that Roosevelt says nothing in his message to the Congress about any plan to raise taxation.

Then, can the United States expect any substantial increase in revenues without raising taxes. The answer in this connection is no. We cannot tell exactly what will be the total national income of the American people for the fiscal year 1946, as Roosevelt gives no figures in his message. In view of the economic conditions in the United States, however, there can be no substantial increase in her national income. Roosevelt indicates in his message to Congress that the net revenues for the new fiscal year will be smaller than the revenues of the current fiscal year by about $4,300,000,000.

The digestion of national bonds in the United States appears to have been effected satisfactorily so far due to the activities of many subscribers other than banks. In fact, however, these national bonds are mostly resold to commercial banks. According to the London Economist, about one-third of the national bond issues eventually is purchased by commercial banks, thereby accelerating the issue of surplus funds, which in their turn aggravates unhealthy inflation. To make the matter worse, the capacity of the people to absorb bond issues has been considerably reduced with the completion of the public savings drive and the reduction in the supply of consumer's goods, which facilitate the circulation of capital.

The reduction in the new fiscal year's national budget of the United States has been brought about by various contradictions in the economic circles of the country on the one hand, and by the inability of the present Washington Government to tide over these contradictions. The budgetary reduction, therefore, is the only means given to Roosevelt to prevent imminent economic crisis and remove the numerous difficulties disturbing the economic activities of the United States. The increase of floating purchasing power in these three years, however, are enormous. The budgetary reduction in the new fiscal year certainly means a reduction in the purchasing power to be newly created. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that the purchasing power to be created in the new fiscal year is "an addition" to the enormous purchasing power accumulated up to the present. The difficulty in supplying the public with all necessities of life on the one hand, and the creation of new purchasing power on the other hand, renders it quite impossible for the Washington authorities to check the evil effect of inflation by such inadequate means as budgetary reduction as stated above.

## PRESS COMMENTS

### Thursday, March 8

### AMERICA'S PACIFIC STRATEGY

YOMIURI—The enemy's Pacific strategy is to capture Iojima in order to advance his air base by 1,000 kilometers from the Marianas, and to establish in Manila Bay a great supply base. Admiral Harry Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy in the Far East, in an article contributed to the Red Fleet, has clearly revealed this American strategy. At the same time, he praised the efforts of his own country's navy in having built up a strategic position. Emphasizing the "Navy First" principle, he declared that also in the landing operations against Japan the main task will rest upon the shoulders of the navy.

He also stated that although Cavite, the naval base, is not large enough to serve as an anchorage for the entire Pacific Fleet, the value of Manila Bay as a base for supply convoys is excellent. With the utilization of this advance supply base coupled with the direct advance of the U.S. Navy's best task force, he further stated, a landing on Japan Proper might be possible.

Yarnell also intimated that he is inclined to believe that the Nimitz operation to directly attack Japan would have more chance of success than MacArthur's approach to the coast of the Asiatic Continent. Always eulogizing the role of the navy, he neither forgets in that connection to advertise the "Navy First" principle.

As Yarnell said, the harbor of Manila, when it is opened, would play a great role as a supply base. It would mean in fact the advance of bases by 3,005 miles across the Pacific from Hawaii. But, according to the recent explanations made by Joseph Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, each American soldier on Yiojima requires 16 tons during the first month, and six tons during the following month. If the monthly average is thus taken at eight tons, then, supposing that they send a landing force of 200,000 men for an attack on Japan Proper, they would require as much as 1,600,000 tons of supplies on the average.

In the event of an invasion of Japan, the American convoys traveling from Manila to our mainland, over a distance of 2,300 kilometers, would have to form long lines of shipping, and along with their task forces on which they count as their main fighting strength, they would be exposed to the bombing attacks of our land-based air force. Do they think that our powerful soldiers would idly let things happen without taking any action? The blackest day is looming for the enemy.

Yarnell is at present a non-combatant Admiral; yet, judging not only from the movements of the enemy task forces but also from the present Pacific war situation, it is almost beyond doubt that Nimitz's intention is to get at our mainland. It may be right to consider Yarnell as his mouthpiece and as the enemy's strategic intentions have already become obvious, now indeed we must be prepared.

In order to crush such an enemy move, we must further increase production and then wait for the chance to annihilate the enemy.

### The Pastor And Miner

An enterprising pastor had been called to a small mining town to help build up the parish. He worked faithfully, added many members and then managed to build a church. A steam heating system was installed, and everything was considered complete—until it was discovered that the church had no bell.

A campaign was started for funds for a bell, but the parish had been well drained, so the pastor sought contributions from outsiders. He finally approached a miner.

The miner listened, thought a moment and asked: "Ye say ye have a new church?"

"Yes," said the pastor.

"And now ye want a bell for it?"

"Yes."

"And ye say the church is heated by steam?"

"Yes."

"Well," said the miner, "why don't ye put a whistle on it?"

### Aha

Hubbie had just returned from an African tour.

"Darling," said he, "I wanted to bring home for you a little ape but the captain would not allow it."

"Darling," she replied, "why did you worry when I have you."

### Effective Lecture

"Did you give your wife that little lecture on economy you talked about?"

"Yes."

"Any results?"

"Yes. I've got to give up smoking."